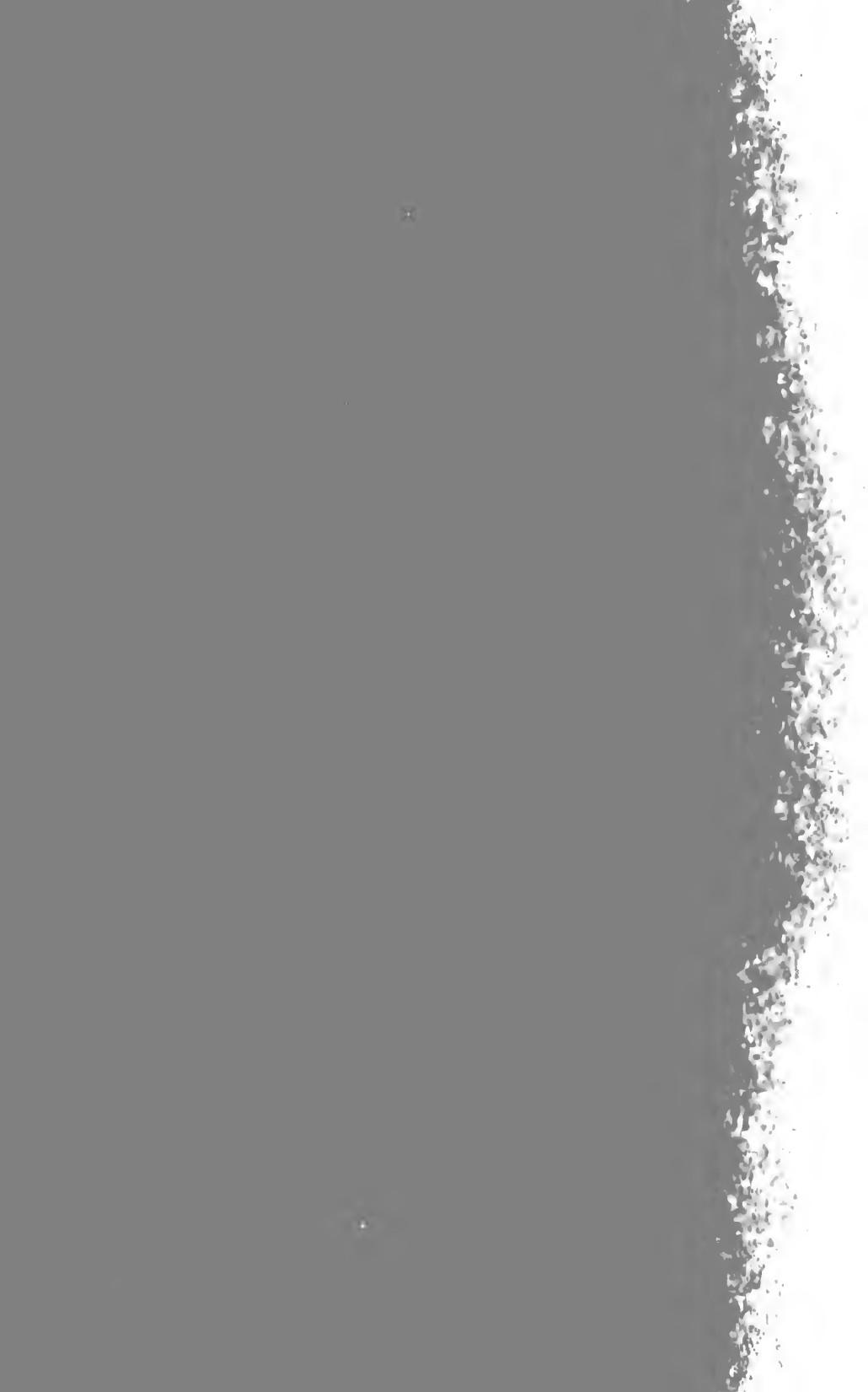


The
OMEGAN

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**November
1933**

**Volume X
Number 3**



NOVEMBER
1933



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VOLUME X

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RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was established in 1824 at Troy, New York, by Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany. His aim was to establish an institution of high rank for the preparation of teachers.

The Institute is the oldest school of science and engineering with a continuous existence in any English-speaking country. The methods inaugurated by the first Senior Professor, Amos Eaton, a pioneer in many fields, who introduced field work and laboratory practice in the United States, and thus paved the way for the development of science and engineering in the colleges and universities of the continent, were supplemented, from the beginning, by class excursions and experimental exercises; and for more than a hundred years its industrial contacts and its numerous laboratories, still unexcelled, have been considered essential to its purposes. In these respects it possesses traditions that are not exactly duplicated elsewhere.

In 1826 the School received from the Legislature of the State of New York the powers and privileges ordinarily accorded to higher educational institutions. Between 1826 and 1834 it conferred the traditional academic degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts. In 1835, however, it conferred the first degrees in science and the first degrees in engineering granted in any English-speaking country. As a result its graduates laid the foundations of the departments of science and the schools of engineering in many of the endowed universities of the East and the public institutions of the West. In 1850, through the influence of the Director, B. Franklin Greene, the most notable figure in the history of engineering education, it was reorganized as a general polytechnic institute. Since that time the range of its work has been consistently enlarged until today it embraces not only the major branches of engineering and

science but also architecture and business administration. In their essential features all other institutions of its type have been patterned after it.

Since the foundation of the Institute, students have come to it from all parts of the world and have left it to become pioneers in the scientific thought and physical development of many countries. Its graduates have been successful not only as investigators and teachers in many branches of pure science and designers and constructors of many notable engineering works but also as organizers and executives of many great industrial enterprises as well as leaders in the other learned professions.

When the *Catalogue* of 1926 was issued, one hundred years after the first class was graduated, the number of graduates was 3,351. At that time, or at the time of their deaths, 195 were presidents of corporations; 148 were vice presidents, secretaries, or treasurers; 246 were managers or superintendents, and 111 were chief engineers,—in all seven hundred holding high executive positions. Consulting engineers numbered 110; architects and contractors, seventy-seven; and sales engineers, forty-two. Many other graduates also held important positions in engineering, industry, or business. Among the ninety-six who were officers in the Army and Navy of the United States, two were brigadier-generals and four, rear admirals. Of the 177 connected with institutions of higher learning, ninety-one were professors and eighty-six, instructors. The number of physicians, lawyers, and clergymen was ninety-two. Not included in these groups were four state geologists; two members of state boards or regents; two state supreme court justices; a state surveyor, and a United States senator. Of the 2,201 alumni graduated before 1916, a striking number have achieved distinction in their chosen fields. Although the 1,150 alumni graduated during the next ten years are still young, over one hundred had attained to high executive positions by 1926.

Most of the buildings of the Institute stand on a plot of ground, containing about twenty acres, that extends uninterruptedly a distance of seven blocks from Eighth Street to Fifteenth Street. On this plot, forming part of the plateau above the city, are located those used for administrative and scholastic purposes: the Carnegie Building, the Williams Proudfit Laboratory, the William Weightman Walker Chemical Laboratory, the Pittsburgh Building, the Russell Sage Laboratory, the Troy Building, the B. Franklin Greene Building, and the Amos Eaton Hall. With the '87 Gymnasium, the Freshman Dormitories, the Russell Sage, 2nd, Dining Hall, and the Rensselaer Union Club House, they form roughly a quadrangle that encloses the larger part of the main campus.

Below Eighth Street, on either side of the Approach, leading from the city, stand the Shop and the Rensselaer Playhouse. On Sage Avenue, running parallel with the Russell Sage Laboratory and at right angles to Fifteenth Street, is another plot, of about four acres, on which are located the dormitories reserved for upper classmen. The Central Heating and Power Plant and the Carpenter Shop lie beneath and to the rear of the Russell Sage Laboratory.



With the exception of the Williams Proudfit Laboratory and the Campus Dormitory, the buildings within the main quadrangle have been erected since 1905. Consequently they represent the most modern methods of fireproof construction. The partitions are made of tile or brick and the floors of reinforced concrete and steel. The halls, which have terrazzo floors, are wainscotted with marble or white tile. Since all the buildings are designed on classical lines and constructed of Harvard brick and Indiana limestone, they form a harmonious group, the effectiveness of which is enhanced by the setting.

HISTORY OF THE NEW CHAPTER

WEBSTER MORGAN, Theta Beta (Rensselaer) '36

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is primarily an engineering college. Since 1824 its sole aim has been to turn out good engineers; and it has had notable success.

However, certain students felt that in order to develop a young man, something in addition to scientific courses was necessary. To fill this need, they began organizing fraternities. The first one was organized in 1864. By 1900, seven of these secret societies were established and prospering. The lack of dormitories and the absence of recreational activities sponsored by the Institute drew men into the fraternities.

After 1900, R.P.I. entered an era of rapid growth under the guidance of Director Ricketts. Enrollment increased until 1931. To keep pace with this growth new groups were organized until, by 1927, there were approximately twenty fraternities on the campus.

It was in 1927 that eight men gathered at the rooms of two of them at 229 Eighth Street to discuss the formation of a new fraternity. Each one of them had been bid by at least one fraternity on the campus, but for one reason or another was not satisfied. A genuine friendship, together with unity of religious allegiance, formed the basis for the ideals of the new group. The machinery of organization was set up, resulting in a constitution, the approval of the authorities of the Institute, and the name Theta Delta Psi, symbolic of Fraternity, Fidelity and Activity. On May 21, 1927, the articles of incorporation of Theta Delta Psi were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

The first house of Theta Delta Psi was at 229 Eighth Street. Seven men were initiated that fall and four the following spring, increasing the active chapter to twenty-five. In addition, Lewis G. Bassett, an instructor in the chemical engineering department, was made an honorary member.

The house on Eighth Street was soon outgrown, and in September, 1928, the fraternity moved to its present home at 2209 Sixteenth Street.

In the spring of 1928, negotiations with the national, Sigma Zeta, had been carried on, and a delegation was sent to Chi chapter at the University of Pennsylvania to receive the pledge oath, formally binding Theta Delta Psi to Sigma Zeta. On December 15, 1928, a group headed by the national secretary arrived in Troy and installed Theta Delta Psi as Theta chapter of Sigma Zeta fraternity.

This affiliation proved unproductive of benefit to the chapter at Troy. After 1930, Sigma Zeta went into a decline. Members of Theta

chapter thought it best to withdraw. Formal procedure was instituted, and by the middle of 1932 the group had received its unconditional release from Sigma Zeta.

The fraternity felt, however, that returning to the status of a local was a step in the wrong direction; so it welcomed the opportunity to present a petition to Theta Upsilon Omega. The petition was sent in the spring of 1933, and formally accepted in July.

On September 22 and 23, 1933, the chapter was installed as Theta Beta of Theta Upsilon Omega. Degrees were given by a



THETA BETA'S CHAPTER HOUSE

degree team from the Beta Alpha chapter at Worcester. The six men on the team were Warren R. Burns, Richard P. Merriam, Herbert F. Gale, Leonard G. Humphrey, Clinton E. Leech and Harold C. Whitman.

Arch Master McGinness, Executive Secretary Danehower, Arch Councilors Knight and Johnson, all were present and took an active part in the installation. B. W. McIntire, Theta Alpha '25, a member of the national Finance Committee, Jerome W. Howe, a faculty member of Beta Alpha chapter, and Rev. Walter Cowen, of Delta Beta chapter, attended the ceremonies. These men all spoke at the installation banquet on Saturday evening, as did Theodore Wenzl, who spoke for the alumni of the new chapter, and Harry C. Jaecker, Jr., representing the active members.

Admitted Members of Theta Beta Chapter of Theta Upsilon Omega

Installed September 23, 1933

FACULTY

Lewis G. Bassett

ALUMNI

Townsend D. Browne	Troy, New York
Harry T. Burgess	Hartford, Connecticut
O. H. Eger	Holyoke, Massachusetts
S. R. Gottschalk	Brooklyn, New York
Edward William Grant	Troy, New York
William W. Hoos, Jr.	Middletown, New York
John H. Jaecker	Scarsdale, New York
Walter George Jaeger	Waterbury, Connecticut
Wesley Herbert Millard	Rochester, New York
Theodore C. Wenzl	Irvington, New Jersey

SENIORS

C. Herbert Finger	Mount Marion, New York
Arthur F. Green	Schenectady, New York
Warren F. Harman	Rochester, New York
Harry C. Jaecker, Jr.	Scarsdale, New York

JUNIORS

Donald P. Gilbert	Avon, New York
Richard W. Hannum	Concordville, Pennsylvania
Frederick J. Lupke, Jr.	Buffalo, New York

SOPHOMORES

Frederick R. Hock	Vineland, New Jersey
Webster S. Morgan	Rochester, New York

FRATERNITY LIFE AT RENSSELAER

WEBSTER MORGAN, Theta Beta (Rensselaer) '36

Although less than half the men at R.P.I. belong to fraternities, these organizations hold the predominant position in campus activities. Most of the athletes and men active in literary and dramatic lines are fraternity men.

The symbol of the cooperation of all the houses is the local Interfraternity Conference. This body consists of two members from each fraternity. In order to be a member of this conference certain qualifications must be fulfilled by a fraternity. A house must be established for a period of four years before it becomes eligible. Accordingly, in 1931 Theta Delta Psi, then a chapter of Sigma Zeta, petitioned and was accepted. In the spring of 1931, Theta of Sigma Zeta gave one of the most splendid dances ever given by a fraternity on the Hill, its recognition dance, the traditional coming-out party for a new house.

Being a member of the Interfraternity Conference not only means participation in the construction of fraternity policies but also in interfraternity athletics. The contents include horseshoe pitching, cross country, swimming, handball, basketball, track, and baseball. Bowling is also included on the winter schedule. There is always some form of recreation going on for a fraternity man. Although Theta Beta does not strive to become an athletic organization, the members are encouraged to go in for this form of recreation. We have not done marvels as far as winning contests is concerned; but we have an enviable record in the fact that in the last three years not a match has been forfeited.

An important factor at R.P.I. is scholarship. It is very necessary that each house look for students who can pass and so continue in school until graduation. Only too often a fraternity finds itself in difficulty due to the dropping out of their members. Each year the Institute rates the houses as to scholarship. Four groups are formed, the first having the five or six best fraternities, the second, the next five, and so forth. This arrangement was started only three years ago. The first time it was done, Theta Delta Psi was disturbed to find that it was in the third quarter. However, for the last two years it has been in the first. It is the effort of each man in the fraternity to do his best and so keep the standing up. It is also the hope of every freshman entering R.P.I. to make Sigma Xi, the honorary scholastic society. Since the origin of the house, we have had five members: T. F. Cassidy, Jr., '28, N. V. Cargill, '29, E. B. Clark, '31, E. G. Smith, '32, and E. H. Stickney, '32.

Next to interfraternity sports, the interclass sports command the most interest. It is the effort of each house to have one of its

members elected to a managerial position and to get as many men as possible from his own fraternity on his team. Soccer has been dominated by Sigma Zeta in the class of 1933 for the last two years. These teams were composed to a great extent by men from this house. Many of the team managerships have gone to 1934 also.

The school has two major publications. One is the weekly *Polytechnic*, the school paper. The other one is the *Transit*, which is the class magazine published each year by the juniors. In addition to these two, we have the *Freshman Handbook* which is given to each freshman at the beginning of the year. The house is well represented in this line by A. Green, '34, R. Hannum, '35, and a few budding underclassmen.



AMOS EATON HALL

BETA ALPHA'S TRIP TO TROY

W. A. BLAU, JR. '35, Beta Alpha (Worcester)

At one o'clock on September 21, six members of Beta Alpha chapter, Warren R. Burns, '34, Richard P. Merriam, '35, Herbert F. Gale, '35, Leonard G. Humphrey, '35, Clinton E. Leech, '36, and Harold C. Whitman, '36, set out for Troy to install the members of Sigma Zeta into T.U.O. The trip was made in Brother Humphrey's Nash coupe, making it necessary for three to ride in the rumble seat; but they were optimistic about the weather and so that made little difference. Having chosen the route over the Mohawk and



THE BETA ALPHA DEGREE TEAM

L. to R.: H. F. Gale, C. E. Leech, W. R. Burns, R. P. Merriam,
L. G. Humphrey, H. C. Whitman

Taconic trails, they were able to stop at Greenfield to visit Brother Franklin of Beta Alpha who, at that time, was diligently picking apples in Peckville. On leaving they were greatly perturbed, as one can imagine, when Brother Franklin insisted upon their taking a bushel or so of apples along with them.

Shortly after six o'clock that evening our travelling delegation was cordially received at Sigma Zeta and treated to a much-appreciated dinner. Since it was still only Thursday night, our Sigma Zeta brothers had studies to attend to, so the degrees couldn't be put on right away. This, however, gave our travellers a good opportunity to see the sights in Troy.

Friday morning was spent on an interesting inspection trip through the R.P.I. buildings and campus, creating a lasting and favorable impression of R.P.I. on the visiting W.P.I. engineers. That evening, the pledging degree was given to eighteen initiates

simultaneously. After this, four or five at a time were given the three degrees, putting all eighteen men through one degree before the next was begun. This, of course, took a great deal of time and effort on the part of the installation officers, but it was well worth while.

The next morning the W.P.I. guests were entertained at R.P.I.'s annual grease rush, waged between the two lower classes. Immediately after lunch, Arch Master McGinness installed the chapter and gave an interesting and informative talk on the Cross Fitchee. In the evening there was prepared an inviting installation banquet, during which entertaining talks were presented. Among the speakers were Arch Master McGinness, Arch Councilor Johnson (an uncle of one of Beta Alpha's present active members) Arch Councilor Knight and Brother Howe (both of the latter faculty members of Beta Alpha). After this six more initiates were installed, and the installation officers had fulfilled their mission.

Accordingly, bright and early the following morning, about ten o'clock, our delegation began its trip back to Worcester; this time by way of Jacob's Ladder, Pittsfield, and Springfield. Thus a pleasant adventure came to an end.

TECHNICAL CURRICULA AND LIBERAL EDUCATION

RAY PALMER BAKER

Ray Palmer Baker is Assisting Director, Professor of English, and Head of Department of Arts, Science and Business Administration at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The following is an address he delivered at a convention of the International Association of Torch Clubs, Albany, New York, May 6, 1932. It is reprinted with the kind permission of Mechanical Engineering.

In a recent report President Butler, of Columbia University, in speaking of his plans for the development of a great engineering center on Morningside Heights, referred to the reluctance of educators reared in the older traditions of the academic college to recognize the cultural significance of the technical curricula developed within the last century. Consequently, as he there pointed out, all the earliest schools of engineering arose outside the universities. Not until they had established their usefulness were they admitted to the latter's society. Moreover, in the West especially, many of them have led a pariah-like existence apart from that of their sisters upon the same campus. As a result, they have often been stifled culturally and, through the pressure of their environment, reduced to the status of trade schools, concerned principally with the teaching of technique. Even today the colleges of engineering attached to some of the oldest universities in the East are still regarded as foster-children. Under the circumstances, only the technical schools with an independent corporate existence have had an opportunity to develop freely. In view of this fact any consideration of the liberal aspects of the technical curricula now current may well be limited to those maintained by these institutions. What I have to say will therefore apply particularly to them.



STEPHEN VAN RENSSLAER

The question which I intend to propose for discussion, and which I shall attempt to answer tentatively at this time, is this: Do such technical curricula provide the elements of what is commonly called a liberal education?

Before turning to the arguments which may be advanced in support of such a thesis, we must first divest ourselves of the feeling, held by not a few, that any type of education which is directed toward a specific end is necessarily illiberal. On historic grounds alone, apart altogether from the reasons advanced by contemporary thinkers, such a point of view is open to serious criticism. Those who maintain it forget that higher education in the Western World has always been professional in its purposes.

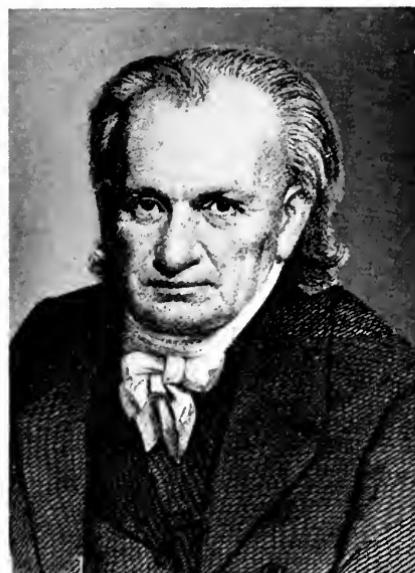
EARLY DEVELOPMENTS IN OCCIDENTAL EDUCATION

It is surely unnecessary for me to urge at length the soundness of this generalization. Like the other great English foundations, Oxford was established primarily for the education of clerks. No one who has delved into its records is likely to forget the absolute-ness with which it long devoted itself to that purpose. Like many of its younger associates, Harvard was also dedicated to the perpetuation of an educated ministry. Properly, therefore, the curricula of Oxford and Harvard were organized to provide a specific training for the cure of souls. The subjects taught—language, history, philosophy, and theology, to name only a few—were regarded primarily as tools, as means to definite and necessary ends.

As the clerks—at first clergymen, statesmen, lawyers, and physicians—began to limit their activities to the church, and to surrender their places in public affairs to members of noble or at least gentle families, the latter sent their sons, especially the cadets, into the universities. For them, as for their predecessors and associates preparing for orders, the colleges in which they proceeded to their degrees were cherished primarily as gymnasia in which they might exercise their powers before exhibiting them upon a larger stage. It was long, indeed, before the ideal of an education valuable for its own sake appeared in England. Ultimately, however, the training—for so it was regarded—organized for those who intended to serve the church or the state became the prerogative of the aristocracy and the gentry, who alone assumed authority over the kingdoms of this world and the next. Hence, through courses which I do not need to follow here, the universities became citadels of privilege, associated with the interests of the ruling classes, which employed them to strengthen their position in the community. Naturally, therefore, these groups established the type of education which they received as part of the equipment of a cultivated gentleman; and in spite of the changes

to which I shall refer, it has never lost entirely its social significance.

As the processes of secularization continued in England, law also achieved its independence. Because of its intimate connection with the processes of government, the background of language, history, and philosophy expected of those who occupied positions of public trust seemed also to offer the necessary foundation for the practice of law; and at first, as you are aware, lawyers were merely clerks dedicated to one phase of a larger profession.



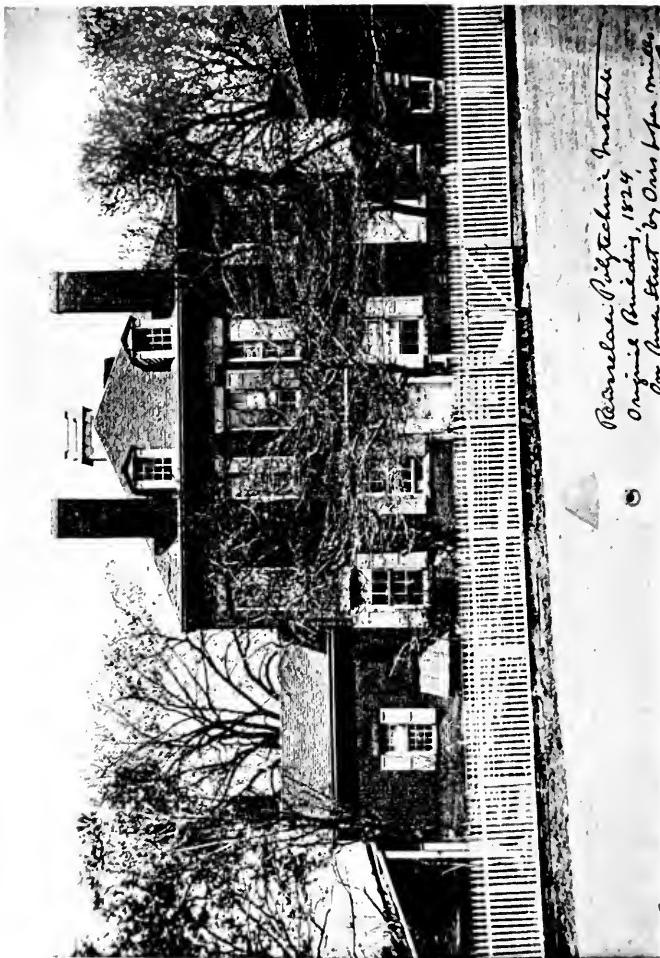
AMOS EATON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GREENE

Although, in Italy and the Low Countries, faculties of law were recognized at an early date, they did not acquire autonomy in English-speaking countries until a much later period. When the law school displaced the old apprentice system, the conception of a liberal education was so deeply rooted that its professional origin had ceased to be apparent. In essence, however, the demands made upon students of law rest upon a distinct utilitarian basis.

The history of medicine has not been dissimilar. Accepted early on the Continent, it was late in securing recognition in England. Indeed, since it required a kind of training different from that considered necessary for the clergyman, the statesman, and the lawyer, the first practitioners were drawn from the lower classes; and as late as the nineteenth century old-fashioned people



Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Original Building, 1824,
One-half mile
from Main Street

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—ORIGINAL BUILDING, 1824

were inclined to wonder whether a physician, much less a surgeon, could possibly be a gentleman. Even today educators occasionally find it difficult to discover anything of cultural value in the routine of the medical school. Essentially, however, its aura—if I may use the term—does not differ from that of the college oriented toward the needs of the clergyman, the statesman, and the lawyer. I think that you will have to admit that there is at least considerable ground for the assumption that higher education in the Western World has always had a professional bias.

TECHNICAL STUDIES ESSENTIAL IN ANY SCHEME OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Although I seem to be long in returning to the question which I asked some moments ago—whether the technical curricula now current provide the elements of what is commonly called a liberal education—I do not intend to apologize for the aside. The point that I want to make is that, historically, there is no reason for eliminating the curricula of the engineering school as media of culture simply because they are directed toward specific ends. Indeed, if what I have been saying is grounded on fact, there is good reason to believe that such direction—and this, of course, in the French point of view—is almost essential in any scheme of higher education. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that many of our educators still refuse to accept such a conclusion, and that the question which I have raised can be approached more profitably from another point of view.

I propose, therefore to examine briefly the content of the curricula maintained by the great schools of technology and to ask how far it is likely to contribute to the development of the qualities that any type of education which is valuable for its own sake should admittedly foster. Some years ago, when I was speaking in this city before the members of another organization, dedicated, like yours, to intellectual pursuits, I hazarded the opinion that these qualities are thoroughness, tolerance, and taste. More specifically, I meant that any type of education that calls itself liberal should cultivate a spirit of accuracy, a refusal to accept anything less than the truth; that it should encourage the development of a sense of proportion, an awareness that no problem, whatever its nature, can be approached from a single point of view; and, finally, that it should recognize that in both conduct and art there is an appropriateness, a beauty of adaptation, that is the crown of life. These, gentlemen, are exactly the qualities at which, apart altogether from their professional goals, all technical curricula of the highest type consistently aim.

May I pursue this subject a little further, and, if you will permit me, turn back again to the past for substantiation of what

I have been saying. As you doubtless know, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is the oldest school of engineering in the English-speaking world, and its influence has been potent among other institutions of its type. It may be worth while, therefore, to consider for a moment the ideals of its founders. You will find them set forth not only in the letters of Stephen Van Rensselaer, but also in the papers of its first academic head, Amos Eaton, who was one of the great figures in the history of American education. The qualities upon which the latter insists are the very ones which I have stressed as characteristic of any scheme of liberal education: thoroughness, tolerance, and taste; and he took issue with the colleges of his day because they did not cultivate these qualities. In its origins, therefore, engineering education was a direct challenge to the academic tradition.

It is interesting to examine the curriculum introduced by Eaton when he assumed direction of the Institute. Although it continued to confer the bachelor's degree in arts, its courses differed radically from those given elsewhere. The most notable departure was the emphasis placed upon the natural sciences and their applications to the common purposes of life. Through them, as he explained, Eaton aimed not only to stimulate intellectual curiosity—lacking then, as now, among most undergraduates—but also to cultivate an instinct for accuracy based upon observation and the principle of learning by doing. Moreover, although he insisted upon the importance of the control over one's environment secured through such discipline, he drew upon the social sciences as well. Since he also included literature and the arts in his scheme, he therefore anticipated in a remarkable manner the tendencies of liberal education during the nineteenth century. When the course in civil engineering emerged, a little later, it was based upon the same principles.

The characteristics of the technical curricula of the present day were fixed, however, not by Amos Eaton but by B. Franklin Greene, whose report, dealing with the reorganization of the Institute in 1850, is the most significant document of its kind. In it also he made the claim that the plan which he advocated was intended to provide not only a foundation for professional practice but also a culture, adapted to the exigencies of the day, that ministered to all the needs of the individual. In short, he maintained that the technical curricula which he outlined fostered the very qualities which I have cited: thoroughness, tolerance, and taste. Under these circumstances, we may well ask ourselves how far his ideals have been realized.

All technical curricula, I do not need to remind you, rest upon a group of subjects that are likely to develop the quality of

thoroughness to which I have pointed: mathematics, with a recognized place, even in the oldest universities; the physical sciences—physics, chemistry, geology, and mineralogy; to a lesser extent, the biological sciences; and—the essence of engineering—their applications in various fields of human endeavor. From an educational point of view these studies need no defense. Although it is true that there are many who insist that there can be no transfer of competency, no institution of higher learning proceeds entirely upon such a presumption. At any rate mathematics and the natural sciences are still regarded as likely to contribute to precision of thought and accuracy of observation.

From another point of view, however, they possess a cultural value of great significance. Only through the natural sciences is it possible for man to master and therefore to appreciate the physical aspects of his environment. Hence even those experts who refuse to recognize the validity of these disciplines in and for themselves do not hesitate to emphasize the importance of their implications. Consequently it is difficult to formulate a definition of higher education that does not include within its boundaries the requirements in the natural sciences demanded by the technical schools of the highest type.

Regarding the educational value of the applied sciences, there is no such unanimity of opinion. Indeed, these are precisely the studies that lead many of those who have been reared in the academic tradition to question the liberality of technical curricula. If I were inclined to beg the question, I might point out that at Rensselaer, as an example, only a little more than one-third of any curriculum is devoted to the subject of concentration. That is, only a little more than one-third of any curriculum is immediately professional. Even with related subjects in engineering, the ratio is still about one-half. I doubt whether any one here would care to argue that such a proportion vitiates the liberality of the larger background which I have been describing. But I do not want to advance in this argument by any such negative procedure. Rather I wish to suggest—for I take it that this is the purpose of this gathering—that just as the natural sciences, valuable in themselves as media of discipline, possess ramifications that are culturally notable, so the applied sciences, valuable in themselves likewise as media of discipline, are rich in inferences that are culturally important. Indeed, I shall go so far as to insist that some contact with these processes is necessary for an understanding and appreciation of contemporary civilization. Many of the difficulties confronting society are obviously due to the fact that the academic tradition has remained ignorant of and exhibited little sympathy with those developments which have been most characteristic of the century.

Some acquaintance with the temper of the machine and some insight into the technique of the factory seem today essential in any well-considered scheme of education. It appears inevitable, therefore, that as the natural sciences—welcomed at first by the great technological institutions—have established themselves in the colleges, the applied sciences will eventually find some place at least in their economy.

HOSPITALITY OF SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY TOWARD THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

As in the case of the natural sciences, I cherish the applied sciences, if taught with imagination, not only as media of thoroughness but also as media of tolerance. In their incidence they touch all classes in the community. Because of this fact the great schools of technology have always been hospitable toward the social sciences. In recent years especially they have set themselves to the task of interpreting the economic bases of society. Increasingly, therefore, they have stressed those studies that are most likely to aid their students in understanding the forces released by the Industrial Revolution and the cataclysmic effects which they have produced. In their sense of proportion these institutions do not need to fear comparison with more conventional colleges.

Upon the element of taste, also, they have been almost as insistent as upon that of tolerance. To literature and the arts they have allotted a considerable place. If at Rensselaer, for instance, we can point to a group of scholars and teachers in the social sciences which now give it distinction in those fields, we can point to as adequate a representation in literature and the arts allied with architecture. One of the reasons why we have recently established a department in the latter field, with a building of its own, is that it may minister to the instinct for beauty among students in engineering. Not only do we require of undergraduates three courses in economics, dealing with the foundations of society, but in addition to the courses developed by the Department of English that interpret the spirit of the modern world, we provide an introduction to the principles of taste through studies that bear directly upon their interests. In a large measure, therefore, Rensselaer—and I take it as representative of other institutions of its type—has achieved the ideals set forth by Greene in his epoch-making report. While maintaining its professional aims, it has cultivated those studies that contribute to thoroughness, tolerance, and taste in the life of the individual and the community. If this be not a liberal education, what is it?

BETA ALPHA TRIUMPHS AT GRADUATION

L. G. HUMPHREY, JR., Beta Alpha (Worcester) '35

On June 16, Beta Alpha won one of the highest scholarship awards that she has yet attained. The senior class, without doubt one of the best Beta Alpha has had for a long while, was outstanding from the time it entered Worcester Tech and to them Beta Alpha owes a great deal. In their first year they were instrumental in obtaining the "Thinker" and the Fuller prize. The following year the "Thinker" changed hands, but Beta Alpha received a prize for having an all-year average of better than 72%. Last year, 1931-1932, the "Thinker" came back to 30 Institute Road and the Fuller prize came also. That the senior class has been more than a help in these attainments is readily shown in its accomplishments at graduation.

Out of the six possible Salisbury prizes available to the graduates, three were taken by Beta Alpha men. Brothers Eaton, Potter, and Johnson were the fortunate men. No other house on the Hill could claim more than one of these coveted prizes, which were one hundred dollars each. Brothers Eaton and Potter were given the highest possible honors at Commencement. The officials of the Institute refused to place one before the other, so bestowed equal honors on each.

The Institution presented to the graduates six scholarships in the form of tuition and fees for a year in preparation for a master's degree. Of these six prizes, three were given to Beta Alpha men. Brothers Eaton, Potter, and Johnson again proved their worth and will carry on for another year their good work of the past four. At the moment of writing it is understood that Brother Johnson will be unable to come back and accept this honor. Beta Alpha is indeed sorry to learn this and we hope that our past master will be able to see his way clear before long to receive his master's degree from Tech.

The appointment of Brother W. W. Tuthill to the position of laboratory assistant in the E. E. department was another feather in the cap of Beta Alpha's seniors. As there were but two positions



FREDERICK M. POTTER,
W.P.I. '33

open, we feel proud that a Beta Alpha man was chosen for one of them. He is working for an advanced degree.

One might well suppose that all these Beta Alpha men did was to study. However, F. M. Potter played varsity football for one year, class football for two years, engaged in intramural activities throughout his four years, and for the last three years earned his way thru the Institute. His average for the four years was about 86%.



FRANK L. EATON, W.P.I. '33



CARL L. JOHNSON, W.P.I. '33

F. L. Eaton, Jr., was active in the A. S. M. E., was active in the band for four years, and represented the house in intramural sports. He was one of the first to go aloft in the Institute's glider, and at the termination of his four years was one of the most accomplished gliders in the school. He received his degree in the Aeronautic division of the Mechanical Department. Brother Potter received his degree in the Electrical Department.

C. L. Johnson was active in intramural sports, Skept Chemists, secretary of his class in his senior year, and was master of the house throughout his senior years. Brother Johnson received his degree from the Chemical Department.

There is no doubt that these members, together with the rest of the class of '33, will be long remembered for their connections with Beta Alpha chapter.

PROMOTING SCHOLARSHIP IN A FRATERNITY

W. B. NEVENS, Delta Alpha (Illinois)

Professor at the University of Illinois and Delta Alpha chapter adviser.

Experience has shown that scholastic standing in fraternity life can be greatly promoted by the friendly supervision, encouragement, and timely suggestions of the older men of the group. Some students, of course, have acquired the habit of intensive study in high-school or even in grade-school days, and as a result invariably stand well in their college work with little or no advice from others. They know the value of thorough preparation in their studies and they will not undertake more activities than their time will permit. On the other hand, there are college students capable of making good grades but who do not take their work at all seriously. They have never formed the habit of careful preparation of daily lessons and feel free to cut classes as they will. While some students of this type will fail to respond to any stimulus, others may be awakened to an entirely new outlook if given proper direction and timely suggestions. If a man finds himself in an atmosphere where scholastic standing is of first importance, that in itself may be an incentive and an inspiration for him to prove himself worthy of the group with which he has been proud to affiliate.

The younger students, those entering college at sixteen or seventeen years, are often particularly in need of guidance. They are beginning an entirely different kind of life and it is no wonder that some lose a proper sense of values and put campus activities or pleasure before study. In fraternity life, especially, with entirely new surroundings and experiences, this is likely to happen even with those who are normally good students. Such students need and are deserving of proper guidance.

One method of solving the problem of scholastic ratings in fraternities would be to consult the high-school records of prospective members and to limit membership to those who have ranked in the upper 10 or 15 percent of their classes. A better method would be to pledge no one until after he has completed one year in the institution where the chapter of the fraternity is located. The pledging of those making good grades not only would solve the problem of the rating of the fraternity scholastically but also would eliminate many of the financial difficulties. The great turnover caused by the dropping of men at midyear and at the end of the freshman and sophomore years on account of poor grades is in

itself one of the strongest arguments for giving greater attention to the scholastic records of men before pledging them. The frequent dropping of poor students not only is a cause of great financial loss, but in addition imposes a great burden upon the time of the men in the rushing and initiation of replacements and keeps the house in constant turmoil.

What can be done to improve the scholarship of members of *this* fraternity? As in all activities, the desired results can be obtained only by keeping them constantly in mind and consistently striving toward them. Let each chapter write out and place on its bulletin board, in its chapter room, and perhaps even in its entrance hall, the objects of its existence. Have *you* ever thought out these carefully? Does the promotion of scholarship head the list? If not, should it not? Is the chapter so scholarship-conscious that its activities are centered around scholarship? Let the rushees know that scholarship is emphasized. Plan all house meetings, initiations, rehearsals, etc. so that they will not conflict with study hours. Holding house meetings at 10 or 11 o'clock and initiations at 12 o'clock at night are ridiculous practices, for they make it impossible for the students to get the regular and sufficient hours of sleep which are essential to efficient study and class work. Regular study hours should be maintained in the house and all noise during such hours should be prohibited. No more than two students should be assigned to a room and these of a congenial nature. It is a source of wonder to the writer how students can concentrate with three or four others in the room, some of whom may be talking, and with people walking, talking, or yelling in the hallways, and with radios going full blast. Surely no student can do his best work under such conditions. Even a requirement that all shoes worn in the house should have rubber heels is a precaution not too minor to be overlooked.

Chapters often expect too much of pledges. If it is necessary that pledges do many tasks about the house, and enter into athletics or other activities, then arrangements should be made for them to carry less than a full schedule of class work. One of the most frequent causes of poor scholarship is attempting to do too much.

The scholarship committee of the chapter has a great opportunity and much responsibility. Only men who have demonstrated their interest in scholarship should be selected for such a committee. Their chief attention should be given to pledges and first-year men, bringing to their attention the value and rewards of high scholarship. In this connection Professor Fleagle's excellent article on this subject in the December, 1932, issue of THE OMEGAN will be found helpful. The committee should assign new men as roommates of juniors and seniors who are good students and who will

encourage good study habits. Each new man should receive personal counsel each week from a member of the committee, and his grades should be inspected. The committee members need not be watchdogs. Friendliness and good fellowship are possible even with strict supervision.

At the University of Illinois the scholastic ratings of non-fraternity men are usually slightly higher than fraternity men. However, high scholarship in a fraternity is entirely possible. In 1933 the University of Illinois awarded University Honors to 32 students out of over 1800 receiving undergraduate degrees from the Urbana departments. These 32 students were publicly honored and their names placed on a bronze tablet. One of these was G. K. Green, an electrical engineering student and a member of Delta Alpha chapter.

The work of the national officers of the fraternity in their promotion of scholarship is highly commendable. No more worthy enterprise could be undertaken.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY

ALFRED V. BOERNER, Zeta Alpha (Bucknell) '32

Alfred V. Boerner, a member of our Zeta Alpha chapter at Bucknell, was awarded an Exchange Fellowship by the Institute of International Education, to the University of Hamburg. He went to Germany, in July, 1932, and visited in the home of the governor of West Prussia at Marienwerder, on the Polish border, until school opened on the first of November. During vacations, he traveled in Poland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; and spent some time in Paris. He is planning to return soon to Germany to finish gathering the material for a book.

There is probably no man in the political world today who has caused so much uneasy concern as Adolph Hitler, the one-time house-painter chancellor of the German Reich. His sensational rise to power last winter, his drastic reorganization of the German government, and his iron-handed suppression of the opposition, have turned the eyes of the world upon this squat leader of the German national socialist party. With one stroke of the aged President Hindenburg's pen this black-haired, brown-eyed man with the Charlie Chaplin mustache, who preaches a doctrine of blond Aryan superiority, was suddenly elevated from the comparative obscurity of a demagogic party leadership to world prominence. His appointment last January as head of the German government began the series of events culminating in Germany's recent withdrawal from the League of Nations.

Here in America I am often asked what I think of Germany and of the changes that have taken place there in the past months. I find it extremely difficult, if not entirely impossible, to express in any single formula my opinion of the new Nazi Germany. She can be understood only in the light of the entire post-war history of Europe. Life in the "Third Reich" of Adolph Hitler is complex and full of contradictions. For instance, there is certainly a strong anti-semitic campaign being waged by the Nazis; yet it is an open secret that several prominent Jewish bankers have been, and still are, Hitler's paymasters; and quite recently Hitler himself requested that a special performance of Wagner's opera, "Rienzi" be conducted by Leo Blech, and Blech is a Jew. The party of former Chancellor Bruening, the Catholic Center, has been dissolved, and he himself has been forbidden any participation in political life; yet he is known to have suggested—and some say written—the contents of Hitler's disarmament speech last April. The laboring classes stand to lose most under a fascist dictatorship, such as Hitler represents;

yet his notorious storm troopers are drawn largely from among the younger workers.

It is my impression that it is still too early to attempt to draw any definite conclusions about the new Germany. It is still in the process of transition, and probably no picture that the foreigner could get would be representative of the whole truth. In the larger cities like Berlin and Hamburg an evolution has set in and conditions are much different from those in the small villages and among the peasants, where the Nazis are still attempting to make their control absolute. There are rabid, fire-eating followers of the new government who claim for it all things, and there are members of the suppressed opposition who see Germany headed toward certain destruction. To me, it seems that the one attitude is as foolishly idealistic as is the other obstinately short-sighted. For Hitler has a debit column as well as a credit side and the truth about Germany probably lies between the two extremes.

I had been in Germany some seven months when Hindenburg startled the world by asking the Nazi leader to form a cabinet. So I had had opportunity to see the forces that made Hitler at work. Conditions had become rapidly worse in the last few months; two elections which had been held resulted only in sending unworkable combinations of parliamentarians to the Reichstag. The von Papen cabinet had been governing with Hindenburg's signature instead of with a majority in the parliament, and Germany's "democratic experiment" seemed a total failure. The "authoritarian" government created by Dr. Bruening developed into the rule of the "Herrenklub" under von Papen, and was bound to become a military dictatorship under von Schleicher. When von Schleicher was forced out by the Junkers, it was a case of calling upon the last national reserve—Hitler—or giving way to the Communists who had polled some five million votes in the last election. All other parties had failed.

My work in Germany brought me into contact with all sorts and classes of people. After the Nazis came into power I talked with Communists and Nazis; with friends I had known for a long time and with strangers I met in the cafes and theatres; with



ALFRED V. BOERNER

university people and with working men. I was trying to find the truth about the popular attitude toward Hitler. The consensus of feeling seems to be that although Hitler may not be the ideal representative of all classes and viewpoints, he is the only alternative to utter chaos and ruin.

For this reason, I believe, the majority of the German people are behind Hitler. They may disagree with him on specific issues, such as anti-semitic discrimination, yet they feel that it is a case of either submitting to a Nazi dictatorship or delivering Germany to the other extreme, Communism. Hitler's nationalistic appeal

has also been extraordinarily powerful. The young German of the generation which is just reaching maturity had lived through the war as a child, and had suffered from the terrible blockade under which the Allies kept Germany for four years. After the war this same youth experienced the most complete economic and political chaos of modern times. He saw the revolution leave a trail of blood and horror throughout the land. An inflation swept away the middle



BOERNER GATHERING DATA IN ALTONA

class, and the reparation payments drained the last remnants of former economic independence. Because a democratic government was forced to tolerate this humiliation of his country (needlessly, it seemed to him) the young German was convinced that the government of the Republic was in the hands of a band of traitors. His better sense told him that his country was not solely responsible for the outbreak of the war, but the Treaty of Versailles expressly stated that Germany was paying for the war because she had begun it. The official hypocrisy of the treaty made him forget that if the peace terms had been dictated in Berlin instead

of in Paris, it would have been France who was paying reparations and protesting against them. He felt resentment against a government which had accepted the humiliating terms of the victors and had precipitated the country into the horrors of inflation in order to keep up reparation payments. The illtimed experiment of a "perfect democracy" was destined to failure because of the post-war policy of France. The foolish plan of borrowing to pay reparations, which led to economic collapse and to the Hoover moratorium, convinced the German youth that a new deal was necessary. Hitler, promising all things to all men, offered him this new deal. With the country on the verge of breakdown last winter, all the despairing elements stampeded into the Hitler camp.

I do not mean to say, however, that there is no opposition, no attempt to sabotage the Nazi work in Germany. The social democrats have been driven into the arms of the radicals and agitate in foreign countries against the new government. The Catholic center, although dissolved, is not yet destroyed, for its propagandists, the priests, retain their hold upon the simple peasants of South Germany. The communists are working silently and determinedly, waiting for the opportunity to strike at their oppressors. The ruthlessness with which they have been suppressed has made of them a dangerous adversary. For they who still oppose national socialism are enemies of the state; over them hangs the threat of death. Quite naturally they are embittered by the treatment they have received in the concentration camps and in the jails at the hands of Nazi storm troopers. The measures taken against them have driven them into the dark corners of the great cities, where they foster their hatred of the Hitler regime. Their suppression has steeled them to the most desperate of measures. Although they know that death awaits them if they are caught, the communists feel that they are fighting the last battle in the great class struggle, and continue spreading propaganda, printing newspapers on hand presses, holding secret meetings, where preparations are being made for the next revolution, and waiting for the new government to make a mistake that will give them their opportunity to strike it a death blow.

And even within Hitler's party there are elements of unrest; for Hitler has had to learn the lesson of all opposition leaders when they come to power; he has had to reconcile himself to the facts of the situation. He had made many promises which he could not afford to keep. His followers had expected a much more radical economic reorganization with the emphasis upon the socialistic part of the party program; capitalism was to be destroyed. Because of Hitler's truce with the West German industrialists and the East Elbian Junkers, the socialist elements in the party feel that

they have been betrayed. Then, too, many leaders of the storm troops hoped that, once in power, they would be given free hand in building up military units for Germany's future army. But fear that these units would be counted among Germany's armed forces by the disarmament commission forced Hitler to abandon, at least openly, all such extravagant ideas. Further, the middle class business men expected Hitler to exercise prohibitive control over chain and large department stores. Practical economies have prevented him from doing this, and the failure to fulfill his promise has caused a great deal of dissension in the ranks of the small shopkeepers. Lastly, Hitler's anti-semitic measures have cost him a great deal of foreign trade and sympathy, and despite the Nazi leader's attempt to convince the people that business is on the upgrade and unemployment is decreasing, the feeling remains that the depression is not getting better, but that this winter the German people will experience their greatest poverty since 1918-19.

It was an adage of the old French kings that when trouble started at home, a war should be started abroad to unite the nation against the foreign foe. Hitler has interpreted this proverb to meet his own needs. He has gradually won over to his side many of the most obstinate of protesting interests by appealing to their patriotism. "The interest of the nation comes before the interest of the individual," he has cried. His foreign policy to date has alienated all of the great powers except Italy, but it has unified followers at home. He has lifted the German nation out of a psychological rut, and his inspired her with a feeling of self-respect and self-confidence, although her position is probably the worst since her collapse in 1918.

Hitler must realize this, and realize, too, that the crisis for national socialism will come with the winter. For German trade has fallen off tremendously, the political unrest of the past year has adversely affected the volume of domestic business, factories have been lying idle for months, and thousands of families have been cut off from the state-supported unemployed lists. A great deal of moral support is necessary if Hitler's regime if to survive the next few months of depression. The German people must be convinced that the rest of the world is in league against them.

The developments at the disarmament conference have given Hitler sufficient excuse to withdraw from both the disarmament conference and the League of Nations. The League has long been unpopular among the Germans. That their leader could defy the rest of the world and refuse to continue the pointless theatrics of this "monkey show" will perhaps inspire those of his adherents who have become restless to a blind following of "der Fuhrer." The

(Concluded on page 126)

THE PASSING OF THE THUMB

M. W. MILLIRON, Epsilon Alpha (Temple) '32

The glamorous art of hitch-hiking is on the wane. Be it not construed, however, from this that the number of advocates of this sport on the highways is decreasing. Such is far from the fact. It is said that the number of thumbers yet to be found on a given day, if placed end to end, would reach—for a ride. Let us rather use as our gage the number of successful hikers going places in automobiles. That criterion undoubtedly changes the face of our picture.

Why the diminuendo to this mode of travel that has proved such a boon to college students for the butt end of a decade?

It is plainly evident, first of all, that abuse of the goodness of motorists by drifters and thugs has influenced the drivers' attitude toward hikers in general, including (unfortunately) the better dressed chaps. When one stops to pick up a chap whom he finds is just "out for a ride," he is disgusted; when one receives a bat on the head from his guest and loses \$8.67 or so, he swears he will never again trust a stranger.

State laws set forth that the motorist shall be responsible for each and all passengers, in case of smashup. It is not too much to say that both car owner and hopper have lost out because of this provision. Several states have enacted fines against kind driver and eager rider alike, and even though the state troopers (good eggs) may ignore the matter, many motorists are constrained to drive past the beckoning thumb.

Hitch-hiking would indeed be a singular institution if it had not been affected by the depression. But, like everything else, it has been. Traffic is lighter and automobiles are more heavily loaded.

THUMB TECHNIQUE

There is much more to the art of getting hops than most lay travelers probably would guess.

It is not merely a question of standing in the ditch and looking hungry for a ride, or of blocking the road and girating one's arms.



The accomplished hiker has dignity and poise: there are such things as the "winning smile" and the graceful hail. (Also, excess baggage is not advisable).

Were there such an instrument as a "thumbometer," and had I purchased one six years ago and found it an accurate recorder ever since, it now would register in the environs of 12,300 miles. Therefore, I feel myself in a measure qualified to discuss the technique of the game, and can at least reminisce with ease.

The good hiker picks his rides, disdaining to hail those he thinks might impede his progress. According to this standard, the most likely motorists receive the most vehement sign. It is even necessary at times to turn down a too-kind man who stops his slow vehicle. Much can be ascertained by the appearance of an approaching car whether it is a likely ride. The probable car is in a medium class, between the big, chromiumed autos that won't stop and the rickety machines you don't want to stop. The long distance traveler—usually a business man—is not so fastidious as to the shine of his car; neither does he decorate it with a lot of unnecessary extras. The driver with a cap is not flagged; the headgearless driver is usually counted out. Trucks and Model T's are resorted to on rare occasions only. Of course these rare occasions do come, when one must accept anything that moves.

Each occasion, in fact, is one of its own. The traveler takes into consideration such qualifying factors as seasons, time of day, day of the week, place, and the weather.

Good locations are plentiful along most highways, but often must be walked to. A hilltop or bend where the view is good and speed of traffic not too great is customary. The question of walking indefinitely can be answered thus: hold your place, hiker, unless ennui or cold drive you to activity. Detours, prone to dump a hiker out in the country with the hogs, are often to be contended with. Filling stations and stop lights have been lauded as good situations. The former has the advantage of personal contact when the request for a ride is made; the latter has the disadvantage of losing all chances on the green light.

Perhaps the greatest single contribution to the Knights of the Thumb has been the college pennant. As many as half the motorists on the road inclined to pick anyone up hold to the strict policy of taking college students only. Since achieving a degree (which, unfortunately, has not put me in the car-owner class as yet) I have done some traveling by thumb, and have chosen to go pennantless. And I have seen many a motorists cast a special glance about in search of some college identification.

To travel alone is much more efficient. Two or more hikers can count on slower progress.

MEMORIES

Almost as vivid as my freshman paddling at Temple is the memory of my first hitch-hiking trip, achieved that same fall. My two roommates and I, all from a small Western Pennsylvania town over 300 miles from Philadelphia, set out for home at Thanksgiving time to surprise our folks. We went via the Lincoln Highway, taking from 2 p. m. one day until 6 p. m. the next. We were very verdant, as was demonstrated when I saw a Lincoln marker near city line, the arrow pointing toward the city, and said:

"But, fellows, the highway goes that way."

"Don't you suppose it goes both ways, you sap!" I was berated.

One of the others erred by remarking to a kind-hearted man who loaded us into his cracker-box Overland with his wife, two kids, and dog, to haul us fourteen miles at dusk, "These old Fords surely get you there anyhow."

It is wholly due to the advantage of hiking that I first got to Washington for a sight-seeing tour. Later I added Western New York and Niagara Falls to the log, and came home through Ohio. Having traveled across the Keystone State by several routes, I have been treated to rare scenery from the Tuscaroras to the Poconos.

The road of the hiker is not paved with plush, and at times he earns well his passage. But he emerges little the worse for his adventures and richer in experience. In winter there may be freezing waits or cold rides—I shall never forget that twelve miles atop a truck-load of logs one January. There are often thrills, however, that quickly cancel a hundred miles of hardships, such as a hop in a big eight that roads it around 75 m. p. h.

Among the more exciting rides was my longest single hop of 350 miles, in which we drove for over an hour through a hard mountain thunderstorm, passed many stalled cars, and after driving through a foot of water, came to a quarter-mile stretch inundated about four feet, and had to about face for a forty-mile detour.

THE CALL OF THE ROAD

If you were to search for the one thing that makes hitch-hiking so appealing (aside from that little detail of money saved), it would be the *uncertainty* of it all. After a certain number of trips, a fellow becomes addicted. There grows in him a "call of the road," something similar to the "spell of the Sahara" or the "urge of the sea." Call it thumb-itch if you like. At any rate, he begins to yearn to set his feet on the gravel at the side of the road and pick a ride.

And it is the uncertainty of the mode of travel that pleases. Starting in the early morning, one does not know whether he

will be 25 or 250 miles away in the course of several hours. On one occasion, for instance, I got an early start from home and at 3 p. m. that afternoon found myself only 55 miles on my way. Luck then took a decided turn, and ere midnight I had reached my destination 270 miles beyond.

There is often the case of meeting a motorist who has come several hundred miles and who is quite near the end of his journey, or the one who is driving on for a substantial distance in the wrong direction. These hops have the feature of the long-hit foul ball—they "need to be straightened out." On the other hand, the law of averages often presents the hiker with a lift at a branch road in the proper direction.

On more than one occasion I have been picked up a second time by the same motorist, on one trip. But I do not believe I have ever encountered a benefactor again on a later journey. Considering the hundreds of men I have met in this way, though, this would be difficult to state for sure. Two hikers who separate are apt to meet again somewhere up the road on a long trip.

Certain locations seem to hold consistently good or bad luck. The chronic thumb soon learns the potentialities of each stock location along his route. Dear to my heart is a certain spot in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, on the William Penn Highway, where twice in the same year I nailed a 160-mile ride to complete my eastward hop. Not ten miles from here begins the picturesque "Big Valley," a rich plateau between two mountain ridges peopled by Amish, a black-clad German sect—this place has been a hoodoo to my progress on several occasions. Night hiking is usually unprofitable, but I once got from Reading to Philadelphia by virtue of three hops one rainy night. When I tried to work the location gag on this road another rainy night, luck balked, although traffic was good, and I was in for a walk to the carline. Such is the uncertainty confronted by the cult.

Record time for my regular 300-mile trip was 8½ hours, thanks to a man who had a dinner engagement in Youngstown, Ohio. Quite in contrast with this, and showing the recent decline of the thumb, was my last attempt at the William Penn trip, made exactly two years later than that other hop, when it became necessary to cover the last half of the distance by bus.

. . . . AND THE MOTORISTS

The difference in temperament and character of drivers with whom one rides is highly interesting. Some are quiet, almost moody; some talk incessantly about themselves; some are interested in their passengers. One man will railroad it through; another will stop often. There are good drivers and bad. And there is a wide

variance in how they trust you. One motorist told me he always carries a gun—he showed me. More than one have told me of having been held up by crooked hikers, but they continue to play the Good Samaritan part.

Considering the educational values of the hop, it might be entirely possible some day to establish a Rolling University, or something of the sort. From motorists I have learned much, respectively, about wool-pulling, chewing gum, and chicken-house ventilators, to say nothing of myriade of other lines that refuse to be recalled. One of President Roosevelt's radio addresses I heard while traveling eastward at 45 or 50. I once wrote a feature article from a traveling interview, and at another time molded a short story from a true incident told me by a motorist.

There are many who boast about their automobiles or advance their own cherished political doctrines. Then there was once the man who poured out his heart troubles profusely, and it appeared he was a married man in the acute corner of the eternal triangle. Another was a clock salesman who urged and pled with me to take up the line and "let no grass grow under my feet."

There is an occasional kind-hearted person who shares his sandwich lunch with his guest traveler or buys him a meal along the way. Much more numerous are the men who give out advice. I recall the well-meaning chap who pointed out a "mission" where I could get a "nice, clean bed for a little." It proved to be a place I would not trust for long even while awake. Drivers often advise wrongly concerning roads and detours. I can never forget the cold winter night I struck off on a "newly-opened road that would mean a short cut for me," got stranded, put up at a general store in the mountains, and walked six miles the next morning through a blizzard before getting a lift. It was a high-priced lesson in taking advice.

One will invariably meet up with the amusing rustic, in spite of selection. But then, if there is time to spare, it is entertaining to ride with Silas, his fat wife, and Aunt Melissa, and to have it explained, "I like to just straddle that there white line and put her up to 25." Another hiker told me of the cautious man who stopped every so often to get out and look at his tires.

And so let us "thumbs up" in tribute to all the kind-hearted motorists who have made it possible for respectable hikers to get there and back so many times. The hey-day may be past, but there still remain thrills aplenty for the lucky traveler, and many memories for past masters in the game.

ARCH COUNCIL MEETS IN TROY

On Sunday, September 24, 1933, after the installation of Theta Beta chapter, a meeting of the Arch Council was held at the Hendrick Hudson Hotel, in Troy.

Those present were Arch Master McGinness, Executive Secretary Danehower, Arch Councilor Johnson, Arch Councilor Knight, and B. W. McIntire, a member of the Finance Committee, present at the invitation of the Arch Council.

Most of the business transacted related to financial matters. It was resolved that the financial statements provided for in the uniform accounting system must be submitted to the Central Office not later than the fifteenth of the month following the period covered, and that a fine of five dollars be imposed for each default.

It was resolved that all orders for equipment and supplies from active chapters be shipped C. O. D.; that all bills for yearly dues not paid within fifteen days after due date shall be subject to a penalty of ten percent; that all accounts owing active chapters as of the end of the 1932-33 academic year shall be immediately turned over to the Central Office for collection, all collections to be subject to a collection fee of ten percent; that all active chapters be required to adopt a by-law providing for the turning over to the Central Office of all overdue accounts exceeding a sum approved as to amount by the Arch Council, and that such by-laws shall further provide that delinquent members shall be denied house privileges pending a satisfactory adjustment of the amount due; and that all fines levied upon chapters be payable upon receipt of a bill from the Central Office. Fines not paid within thirty days are to be doubled.

Beta Beta chapter was indefinitely suspended, pending solution of its financial difficulties.

It was decided that the 1933 Arch Convocation should be held Saturday and Sunday, December 30 and 31, at the Gamma Alpha chapter house, in Hoboken, New Jersey.

The members of the Arch Council hope that the financial measures adopted at the September meeting will prove helpful to the chapters in keeping their house bills collected. This is a difficult time for all fraternity chapters, and stringent action is necessary for a chapter to keep its head above water.

DR. LUND'S NEW TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED

Reviewed by ROBERT TEEL, JR., Epsilon Alpha (Temple) '32

"Psychology, an Empirical Study of Behavior," is the title of the latest book by Dr. Frederick H. Lund, professor of psychology at Temple University and a member of our Bucknell chapter.

This text, as its author explains, is not concerned with the development of new doctrines in the field of psychology, but rather with the consolidation of a point of view which has been in process of development for several years. The point of view which it so well expresses is known as empirical and biological. It is the point of view which is based, not so much on theory as upon actual experimentation and observation. It is the point of view on which biology and the more exact of the natural sciences are based.

"Psychology" is intended as a beginning text for college students of general psychology. It is written in clear, concise style, with ample explanation of all scientific or highly technical terms. The material is made even more clear by the use of many illustrations and tables.

This illustrative material calls attention to one of the most significant features of Dr. Lund's book. This is the inclusion of the best-known of the standard experiments in each of the many topics which are considered. The author believes that brief reviews of these experiments add much to the interest of the student and concreteness of the subject matter. It gives an experimental side to a course which all too often is highly theoretical.

The first part of the book deals with the biological bases of human behavior. It is an excellent groundwork for the study of the learning process and the various types of behavior modification which form the second part of the book.

To this reviewer, the text presents ample material for a most interesting course for the beginning student who perhaps does not intend taking any additional courses in psychology. It presents a wide survey of the work that has been done and the accepted theories of what is sometimes referred to as mental and emotional



DR. F. H. LUND

life. To the student who intends taking additional courses in the field, it will be an invaluable background.

Brother Lund is the author of two other books. They are: "Emotions of Men," which is used in connection with courses in social psychology, and "Psychology, the Science of Mental Activity" which has been widely used in introductory courses.

BOERNER REPORTS ON "THE THIRD REICH"

(Continued from page 118)

opposition understands this, and in Paris and other centers of German political refugees Germany's withdrawal from the League is being propagandized as a move calculated to relieve domestic tension, rather than to make her position more advantageous for carrying out a foreign policy.

I have said that it is much too early to draw any definite conclusions about Germany. I might amend that statement. For one thing is certain: beneath the apparent peace and quiet enforced by uniformed S.A. men the cauldron seethes. In the dark, dingy alleys of the great cities, and in the large, well-lighted offices of influential industrialists plans are being drawn up which may affect the future of the "Third Reich." Under the calm surface of the stream which seems to be sweeping everything before it, conflicting currents are at work.

Personal Mention

Beta Alpha Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Beta Alpha regrets exceedingly the fact that its star swimmer, Henry Franklin, '34, did not return to school. Brother Franklin placed fourth last spring in the 1500-meter swim of the N.E.A.A.U. at Boston. He holds the college record in the 50-, 100-, 220- and 440-yard freestyle and the 150-yard backstroke, and cojointly holds the pool record in the 100-yard event. He was also secretary of the class of 1934.

Beta Alpha has other swimming talent, however. Charles Frary, '34, set a new interfraternity record in the 100-yard backstroke at the interfraternity swimming meet last spring. Carl Bergstrom, '35, was awarded a "W" in swimming.

Brothers Spencer, '35, Morrill, '36, Crane, '33, Dana, '32, Schiller, '31, and Merrill, '31, took in the World's Fair at Chicago this summer.

Brother Gladding was up in the trees all summer, working for the Tree Department of Newport, Rhode Island.

Willy Hebel, crack soccer player on Worcester Tech's team last fall, has been playing amateur soccer with the German Club of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

Warren Burns and Richard Merriam are manager and assistant-manager, respectively, of the Worcester basketball team.

Robert M. Bruce, '36, was under-study for the hero of the Masque's cast of "The Perfect Alibi," by Milne, given April 28th and 29. F. Kenwood Jones, '36, was the villain of the play.

"Buggs" Burns' delivery service was quite a hit in the vicinity of Plymouth this summer.

We wonder just how Herbert Gale was released from his duties this summer at the Reformatory. It was rumored that he was going to make a prolonged stay.

There was a good chance for "Babe" Merriam to lie down on the job when marking blankets this summer, as well as when he pitched hay.

Some of the boys slung paint during the vacation, among them Wes Rouse and Leonard Humphrey.

Gamma Alpha Stevens Institute of Technology

Paul T. Kaestner, '35, attended the Century of Progress during vacation.

Peter deBruyn, '34, has taken over the duties of house manager.

Horace G. Oliver, '35, Gamma Alpha's representative on the National Guard, attended the annual encampment at Sea Girt, New Jersey, this summer.

Thomas D. R. Carvill, '34, spent the vacation period in the employ of the Texas Oil Company at Bayonne, New Jersey.

Daniel F. Hoth, '35, motored with his family to Yellowstone Park from his Leonia, New Jersey, home during the summer. He enjoyed the geysers and canyons as well as an August snowfall of half an inch and freezing temperature, of which he hastened to give notice to his sweltering Eastern friends.

The annual Inspection Trip for Stevens Seniors was held early this fall, and included a two-day stop-over

at the Chicago World's Fair. The Gamma Alpha men who went along include Thomas D. R. Carvill, Richard Dischinger, Edward J. Hazen, Louis Church, Peter deBruyn, William Diedrich, and Joseph Costanza, all of the class of '34.

Arthur Reichard, '35, was tapped for membership in Gear and Triangle, the Stevens honorary society, on Spring Sports Day. This honor is reserved for the outstanding men of the upper classes. Joseph Costanza, '34, also represents Gamma Alpha in the society.

The Stevens varsity basketball team this coming season will find the local chapter well represented. Joseph Costanza, '34, will be varsity captain, and Louis Church, '34, and Arthur Reichard, '35, will also be on the varsity team. Thomas Tarzy, '35, is expected to make a strong bid for a similar position.

Epsilon Alpha Temple University

Willard Jones, '34, was this summer appointed head manager of Temple's baseball team.

"Bucky" Jiles, '34, worked in Philadelphia all summer.

Joseph Shinn, '34, is editor-in-chief of the *Temple University News*, having been the managing editor last year.

Ray Groller, '34, was appointed head manager of Pop Warner's first Temple football squad. He succeeds Curtis Bicker, E A '33. Assisting Groller on the managerial staff are Woodrow Wilson, '35, and Dick Barr, '36.

Al Peterson, '34, spent the summer riding herd over Boy Scouts at a camp near his home.

Ken Satchell had a sweet job this summer, working in a Philadelphia sugar refinery.

Earl Duffy's Orchestra, which played a summer-long engagement at the Golden Galleon, popular seaside resort at Ocean City, New Jersey, had among its members Elwood Senderling, '32.

Delta Beta Muhlenberg College

Luther K. Zeigler, '35, was overlord of the caddies at Ye Olde Country Club, Allentown, Pennsylvania, during the past summer. Occasionally he was able to entertain the guests at the club with his unique tap dancing.

Delta Beta's contribution to the ever-swelling attendance at the World's Fair at Chicago included Bob Dilcher, '34, Herman Edward Kroos, '34, and Pledges Joe Keiper, '36 and William MacMillan, '34.

Woodrow Kistler, '34, was the guest of Malcolm Parker, '34, at the latter's home in Freehold, New Jersey, during the summer months.

Alumni Notes

Beta Alpha

Carl L. Johnson, '33, is employed by the Vultex Chemical Company, of Cambridge, doing control testing of Latex and Latex products. He is living at the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Frank M. Dodge, '33, is working for The Massachusetts Protective Association in Worcester.

George Nicoletti, '33, is employed at the L. F. Young Spring Company of Detroit, Michigan.

J. H. Vail, '33, is working for the American Steel and Wire Company, North Works in Worcester.

E. D. Jones, '32, is a salesman for the Sawyer Lumber Company, of Worcester.

Ellis Spaulding, '32, will again return to the Institute as an Instructor in the M. E. Department, after a five months' absence due to sickness.

Charles H. Schiller, '31, is employed by the American Steel and Wire Company of Worcester in the North Works, and is living at the house. He is working on some improvements to the house in his spare time.

Frank Eaton, Frederick Potter, and Warren Tuthill, all '33, have returned for their masters' degrees this fall, Eaton in M. E. and Potter and Tuthill in E. E.

P. K. Turner, '31, is a salesman for the Sawyer Lumber Company of Worcester.

John H. Wells, '30, writes from Kennebunk, Maine, as follows:

"Things are exactly the same with me as they have been for the last two years. I sit and rusticate and contemplate the majesty of nature. We have a lot of nature here in Kenne-

bunk and it will take a very long time to contemplate all its features individually."

John D. Putman, '29, is a salesman for the Sheldon Press Company, at Webster, Massachusetts.

B. Clark Shaw, '22, who has been teaching at Norwich, returned to Tech this fall for his master's degree in E. E.

Donald W. Taylor, '22, has received the appointment as research assistant in Civil Engineering at M. I. T., where he will also study for his master's degree during the coming year.

Leonard Sanborn, '25, has returned to Nassau, Bahamas, B. W. I. as a manager of a dairy farm.

Roland A. Packard, '08, plant engineer of the Smith Paper Company, was elected president of the Engineering Society of Western Massachusetts in May.

William T. Livermore, '19, is now working for the New York Shipbuilding Company on the development of an automatic automobile transmission of his own invention. It has individual clutches for each of the three speeds and constant mesh gears. The clutches are engaged by hydraulic pressure, and the gear ratios are selected in accordance with the combinations of car speed and throttle positions, so that the slower the car speed and the greater the throttle opening, the greater the gear reduction.

John B. Tuthill, '31, was a recent visitor at the house, returning from a trip to Amesbury and bringing back Brother O. B. Merrill, '31.

M. J. Dana, '32, at the last reports was working in a mill in Millbury.

P. M. Lowell, '27, is still in the boat business and in June, when stopping at the house for a short visit, complained that he was working night and day to fill his orders.

G. W. Smith, '31, is on the road for the Factory Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

H. H. Terry, '32, has been busy pitching in two leagues in Orient, L. I. He twirls for the Orient Twilight Team and for the Greenport Team. In his spare time he works on a farm.

A. Russell Barnes, '30, successfully defeated his opponents for the position of member of the board of Public Works in the Town of Reading, Massachusetts, in the March elections. The position was hotly contested for, and Rugged tells us he had 35 people and 15 autos working for him on election day. He is the youngest person ever elected to this position in his town.

Professor Jerome W Howe, '09, acting head of the Civil Engineering department at Worcester, explained thoroughly the founding of the course in Architecture that has been inaugurated this year for Civils, in the last issue of the *Tech Journal In-Between*.

Gamma Alpha

George L. Lingner, '31, is now working for Jabez Burns and Sons, Inc., manufacturers of coffee grinders, peanut roasters and blanchers, butter mills, etc. He is assistant superintendent in charge of production and management of the plant's shops which include machine, wood, sheet metal, forge, and assembly shops. According to George the work is good and interesting, and it's a pleasure to work for the company. His only kick is that the NRA has got him.

Richard L. Cardinell, '33, is now secretary of his father's firm, the Cardinell Corporation, manufacturing ink eradicators, tracing paper and other

miscellaneous items. He reports enjoying several visits to Eta Alpha chapter during the past summer.

Hugh Monroe Ross, '33, has been with the Metal Package Corporation in Maspeth, Long Island, for the past two years.

Professor Ernst T. Franck, formerly of the Stevens faculty, has returned and is doing special work for Doctor Francis J. Pond, head of the Chemistry Department. He also conducted the Metallography course given the sophomores during the supplementary term this year, and published an illustrated book in conjunction with it.

Delta Alpha

Oscar Fallon, '32, the long-legged, quiet chap who always took up most of the leg and body room in this town has been serving as a guide at the World's Fair dairy exhibit. Report has it that he spends most of his time guiding visitors to the ice cream exhibit so that he too may sample as much of this creamy fluid as possible.

Ken Mosher, '29, an alumni of the U. S. Army Air corps field at Selfridge, Michigan, also has been working at the Fair. His task, peculiarly suited him, has been that of barker for the Sky Ride.

Arthur Gilkerson, '31, has been demonstrating and selling refrigerators at the General Electric exhibit on the Fair grounds. Just to make matters more interesting his brother, George Gilkerson, '33, has been demonstrating a rival brand of refrigerators for another company represented on the Fair grounds. The battle between the two has been rather even so far.

Raymond Lohr, '32, is employed in the offices at a Chicago printing concern. In spite of the fact that his work and his attentions to the future Mrs. Lohr have taken up a great deal of his time he still helps energetically in the task of rushing.

Eta Alpha

Joe Walstrom, '28, who was stationed at Bangkok, Siam, as Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner spent part of the summer in Washington with his brother John.

Theta Alpha

Charles Stanley Brown is now living in Wentworth, New Hampshire.

Henry T. Bell is employed at the Horse Shoe Tavern, Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and living at his home on Warren Street in Concord.

Morey G. Howe's address is 108 Ash Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Wilbrum R. Schofield has transferred to Cornell University. His address is 8 Mennen Hall, Ithaca, New York.

Robert L. Stark is now living in Goffstown, New Hampshire.

Kappa Alpha

On October 21, Homecoming Day, the following alumni visited the Davidson campus: Charles Parker, Tom Neal, George Neal, June and Joe Mor-

rison, John Davis, Ernest Milton, Bill Milton, Wilbur Milton, A. B. Claytor, Robert H. Ratchford, O. J. Allison, and J. M. Appleby.

Saturday morning, October 21, the alumni held a meeting.

George Neal is now living in Charlotte, North Carolina, and selling insurance for the New York Life Insurance Company.

Harold Wilson attended the football game between Davidson and V.M.I.

Delta Beta

Charles Fetter, '31, is still engaged in operating the Hotel Monticello at Atlantic City.

Fred. Mackley, '30, was working for his master's degree this summer at Harvard University.

Ray O. Bachman, '33, was one of the great army of Hoover salesmen for the summer months. If he sold Hoover cleaners as well as he can talk about current matters of history, there is no doubt that he made a success of his venture.

Vital Statistics

ENGAGEMENTS

Beta Alpha—E. Waldemar Carlson, '30, to Miss Emily Spence Haines of Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania.

Delta Beta—Mervin H. Heller, 31, to Miss Gladys Kline of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

MARRIAGES

Beta Alpha—Raymond Everitt Hall, '30, to Miss Frances Louise Barnes, on September 9, 1933, at Milford, Connecticut.

V. E. Wade, '30, to Miss Erma Elizabeth Farrar on April 29, 1933, at Henniker, New Hampshire.

F. M. Potter, '33, to Miss Isabelle Hibbard on September 16, 1933 at Seymour, Connecticut.

Delta Alpha—Claude Bowman Davis, Jr., '27, to Miss Florence Eleanor Smith, on November 4, 1933 at Evanston, Illinois.

Epsilon Alpha—William H. Morrison, '30, to Miss Ida Orlethia Hoult, on June 10, 1933 at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Brother and Mrs. Morrison are living at the Hotel Kesmon in Philadelphia.

Kappa Alpha—Thomas S. Neal, Jr., to Miss Elizabeth Gatewood. Brother

and Mrs. Neal are at home in Lumberton, North Carolina.

BIRTHS

Beta Alpha—To Brother and Mrs. Helge S. Johnson, '24, a son on July 25, 1933.

To Brother and Mrs. Minott M. Rowe, '24, a son, Minott Richard, on May 20, 1933.

To Brother and Mrs. George W.

Smith, '31, a son, Richard Wardwell, on August 11, 1933, in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Epsilon Alpha—To Brother and Mrs. J. Howard Brown, '30, a daughter, Carolyn Mae, on August 7, 1933, in Oneonta, New York.

Eta Alpha—To Brother and Mrs. Howard Mason Baggett, '27, a son, Rolfe Mason Baggett, September 7, 1933, at Richmond, Virginia.

Theta Upsilon Omega Fraternity

Founded December, 1, 1923 at the Inter-Fraternity Conference, New York City

The Arch Council

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Arch Ritualist

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Arch Editor

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Directory of Chapters

BETA ALPHA.....	WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.....	1924
House, 30 Institute Road, Worcester, Mass.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Warren R. Burns; <i>Herald</i> , Leonard G. Humphrey, Jr.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , L. W. Howell, 29 Buckingham St., Worcester, Mass.; <i>Scribe</i> , A. J. Knight, 15 Lancaster St., Worcester, Mass.		
GAMMA ALPHA.....	STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.....	1924
House, 507 River Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , T. D. R. Carville; <i>Herald</i> , A. E. Blirer.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , L. E. Schueler, 244 Lawton Ave., Grantwood, N. J.; <i>Scribe</i> , R. J. Sheehan, 508 E. 26th St., Paterson, N. J.		
DELTA ALPHA.....	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.....	1924
House, 1010 So. Third Street, Champaign, Illinois.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , H. A. Connolly; <i>Herald</i> , R. M. Radl.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , C. D. McDaniels, Miss. Val. Stret. Stl. Co., Melrose Park, Ill.; <i>Scribe</i> , C. O. Smith, 7771 Lake St., River Forest, Ill.		
EPSILON ALPHA.....	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY.....	1924
House, 1915 N. Park Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Manton C. Spaulding; <i>Herald</i> , Kenneth Kramer.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , C. D. Long, 1751 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; <i>Scribe</i> , Chester L. Cobb, 1731 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.		
ZETA ALPHA.....	BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.....	1924
House, S2 University Avenue, Lewisburg, Pa.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , G. E. Stidard; <i>Herald</i> , H. F. Wightman.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , R. B. Vastine, Roselle Park, N. J.; <i>Scribe</i> , B. Winston Barrett, 519 Baird Ave., Merion, Pa.		
ETA ALPHA.....	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.....	1924
House, 1610 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , John L. Hill; <i>Herald</i> , Edmund S. Van Brunt.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , William E. Reese, 54 Vee St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; <i>Scribe</i> , Elbert L. Huber, 1610 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.		
THETA ALPHA.....	UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1924
House, 26 Madbury Road, Durham, New Hampshire.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , F. Courtney Williams; <i>Herald</i> , Cleon Duke.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , W. H. Green, c/o Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.; <i>Scribe</i> , B. W. McIntire, Durham, N. H.		
IOTA ALPHA.....	PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.....	1924
House, 301 South Allen Street, State College, Pennsylvania.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , C. N. Bushey; <i>Herald</i> , J. H. Hagerty.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Herbert Taylor, Merchantville, N. J.; <i>Scribe</i> , Robt. E. Parnell, First Natl. Apts., State College, Pa.		
KAPPA ALPHA.....	DAVIDSON COLLEGE.....	1924
House, Davidson, North Carolina.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , F. Miller Cochran; <i>Herald</i> , John S. Steele.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Ernest Milton, Barium Springs, N. C.; <i>Scribe</i> , Charles T. Parker, Hillcrest Drive, High Point, N. C.		
LAMBDA ALPHA.....	WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.....	1924
House, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , John C. Kelso, Jr.; <i>Herald</i> , Robert E. Douglass.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , W. Bruce McCrory, Standard Life Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; <i>Scribe</i> , John P. Boyles, 318 E. Lincoln Ave., New Castle, Pa.		
BETA BETA.....	MIAMI UNIVERSITY.....	1925
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Alfred Meyers, 1906 Andina Ave., Cincinnati, O.; <i>Scribe</i> , Andrew Kincaid, University Apts., Oxford, O.		
GAMMA BETA.....	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.....	1925
House, 2559 Le Conte Avenue, Berkeley, California.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Duane Luther; <i>Herald</i> , John H. Taylor.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , J. O. Jones; <i>Scribe</i> , C. F. Fancher, both at 2559 Le Conte Avenue, Berkeley, California.		
DELTA BETA.....	MUHLENBURG COLLEGE.....	1928
House, 407 North 23rd Street, Allentown, Pa.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , H. Edward Krooss; <i>Herald</i> , Ray C. Held.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , R. W. Dougherty, 304 N. Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.; <i>Scribe</i> , Ray O. Bachman, Lehighton, Pa.		

EPSILON BETA.....	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.....	1929
House, 228 10th Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Joe John Money; <i>Herald</i> , George Camp.		
ZETA BETA.....	MONMOUTH COLLEGE.....	1930
House, 738 East Boston Avenue, Monmouth, Ill.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Marion Harper; <i>Herald</i> , Vaughn Farrell.		
Associate Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Wylie Stewart, 1005 E. Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.; <i>Scribe</i> , William Lyons, Y. M. C. A., Monmouth, Ill.		
ETA BETA.....	ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.....	1930
House, 155 South Gay Street, Auburn, Ala.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , C. H. Murray; <i>Herald</i> , Richard M. Steere.		
THETA BETA.....	RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.....	1933
House, 2209 Sixteenth St., Troy, N. Y.		
Active Chapter: <i>Master</i> , Harry C. Jaecker, Jr.; <i>Herald</i> , Webster Morgan.		

Alumni Clubs

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Secretary, S. W. McGinness, 3106 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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Secretary, Claude B. Davis, Jr., 1149 Farwell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Secretary, George Brundige, 420 E. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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President, H. E. Hedger, 3553 Dowling Street, Glendale, California.
Secretary, C. R. Drenik, Route 1, San Dimas, California.

Chapter Advisors

1932-1933

BETA ALPHA.....	Prof. A. J. Knight, 15 Lancaster St., Worcester, Mass.
GAMMA ALPHA....	E. T. Franck, 50 Columbia Ave., Grantwood, N. J.
DELTA ALPHA.....	W. B. Nevens, Ph.D., University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
EPSILON ALPHA....	Dr. Neal B. Bowman, 1221 McGee Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ZETA ALPHA.....	Prof. Ralph Page, Lewisburg, Pa.
ETA ALPHA.....	Henry William Herzog, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
THETA ALPHA.....	Prof. Arthur W. Johnson, Box 464, Durham, N. H.
IOTA ALPHA.....	Robert E. Parnell, State College, Pa.
KAPPA ALPHA.....	Prof. F. K. Fleagle, Davidson, North Carolina.
LAMEDA ALPHA....	John P. Boyles, 318 E. Lincoln Ave., New Castle, Pa.
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GAMMA BETA.....	Clarence E. Betz, 846 Santa Fe Ave., Berkeley, California.
DELTA BETA.....	Carl A. Cassone, Esq., 201 Commonwealth Bldg., Allentown, Pa.
EPSILON BETA.....	Lloyd W. Johnson, 601 First National Bank Bldg., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
ZETA BETA.....	James H. Grier, D.D., Monmouth, Illinois.
ETA BETA.....	Prof. F. C. Hulse, Auburn, Alabama.
THETA BETA.....	Prof. L. G. Bassett, 33 Newman Ave., Mechanicsville, N. Y.

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Samuel A. Pleasants 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.	FB
Hubert Lee Steed 425-155 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.	IIA

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